The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—On the Erie Railway all travel is stopped west of Port Jervis.

—The outstanding legal tenders yefterday amounted to $381,350,327.

—An Anti-monopoly State Convention met in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday.

—About half the hod-carriers of St. Louis have struck against an attempt to reduce the quarter of a dollar per day.

—The President has nominated the following postmasters: Jas. C. Crane, at Springfield, Ill., and S. C. Marshall, at Watsket, Ill.

—No definite information has been received in regard to the ice fine at Bay City, Mich., but the general opinion is that all have escaped.

—Badeau, the ex Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn, has given bail in thirty thousand dollars to answer a charge of alleged embezzlement.

—The Secretary of the Interior recommends $414,500 in lieu of $268,737, his original estimates, for the use of the Utes and Shoshones Indians.

—The opening of the main building of the public library of Cincinnati was celbrated on Wednesday. The principal address was made by Hon. George H. Pendleton.

—The venerable Lutheran pastor, John Boahman, distinguished as a naturalist, and a life-long friend and colaborer of Aagassiz and Audybon, died at Charleston, S. C., aged 85.

—A case is pending in the Butler County (Ohio) courts, in which an Oxford liquor seller prays that the temperance women be enjoined from praying in front of his saloon.

—Four of the alleged ringleaders in the recent strike on the New York Midland Railroad have been held for examination on a charge of stopping mail trains and switching them of the track.

—The Secretary of War asks for an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi for the next fiscal year and for the improvement of the banks of the Rio Grande of $10,000.

—The President has signed the act for the relief of Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General; also the act to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of Buffalo river.

—The damage to the Mississippi Central railroad by the freshet is more serious than was at first reported. About four hundred feet of the embankment at Tallahatchie river were swept away. The bridge was also damaged.

—A grand Masonic display came off in Wheeling yesterday, the occasion being the institution of the Grand Commandary for the State of West Virginia. There were present delegations of Knight Templars from Pittsburgh, Zanesville, Steubenville, Washington, Pa., and St. Clairsville, Ohio.

—The debate which has been in progress in the Missouri State Senate for several days past on a proposition to eliminate from the St. Louis city charter all power to regulate prostitution, and which will in effect repeal the social evil ordinance now in force there, will close to-day and a vote be taken.

—In the Superior Court of New York, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in the suit of Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, against Walter Roche, Vice President of the bank, awarding $94,573 claimed by the Receiver as moneys appropriated by the defendant. The case will be appealed.

—The Orient Scotch Rite Masons, in session in Cincinnati, yesterday conferred from the fourth to the fourteenth degree on thirty candidates; also the fifteenth and sixteenth degree on the Council. To-day the session will conclude with the conferring of degrees from the nineteenth to the thirty-second.

—Senator Benecke introduced in the Missouri State Senate yesterday a bill to protect peaceable citizens from imposition by religious or temperance "fanatics. It makes praying, singing, preaching or swearing contiguous to any premises, without the consent of the owner, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

—Attorney General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury may withhold from a railroad company compensation for transportation services when such company has received from the United States to aid in the construction of its road bonds upon which it has not paid the interest, though the services were rendered upon another of its roads to which Government aid was not given.

—At the Philadelphia Radical Club meeting yesterday afternoon, Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered a lengthy address upon the subject: "The sensation of the day—the anti-liquor crusade." She took a position unfavorable to the distinguishing feature of that movement, the circulation of bands of praying women about the streets and in bar rooms. This she declared to be little more dignified than mob law. She simply suggested that women exert themselves earnestly to obtain the ballot, after which, she says, the abuse of liquor will be materially decreased.

—Investigation has developed the fact that illegal means were used in the purchase of Burnet Woods by Cincinnati as a park, about a year ago, for a little over a million dollars, of Hon. Wm. Groesbeck and Richard Burnet. Hon. W. S. Groesbeck testified that he gave $12,500 to Theodore Cook, to be given by him to an agent for influence in securing the sale of the woods to the city. Charles Kahn testified that he received $25,000 from Theodore Cook to use his personal influence with the Common Council to approve the action of the Park Commission in purchasing Burnet Woods, and that he paid out none of the money, but kept it all himself for the use of his influence.

FOREIGN

—It is proposed to hold another international exhibition in Paris in 1875.

—It is expected that the Tichborne case will be given to the jury on Saturday next.

—It is rumored that Gen. Mortimer has been badly defeated before Bilboa, with the loss of a large number of his troops, and compelled to retreat to Santander.

—When ex-President Thiers entered the French Assembly on Wednesday, he was greeted with a perfect ovation from the members of the Left, in consequence of his letter stating his conviction that a republican was the only form of government possible for France.

CRIME.

—Jacob Hoffman, Treasurer of Stanton county, Nebraska, was robbed of $1,080 cash and a $700 draft, in a bagnio in Omaha on Tuesday night.

—In Shelby county, Ky., yesterday, two negroes quarreled over a dog fight and exchanged shots, one being seriously and the other mortally wounded.

—Chris. Best, seventeen years old, shot himself through the head in his sweetheart's house in Louisville, on Wednesday night. He had been quarreling with the girl.

—In the western part of Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon, John Heckler fractured the skull of Geo. Frelkafosz in two places, by striking him twice on the back of the head with a billet of wood. The man was dangerously hurt. Heckler, who was recently released from a lunatic asylum, is in jail.

CASUALTIES.

David Matthews, a skilled mechanic, had one leg torn off below the knee by paper mill machinery at Miamisburg, seven miles south of Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday.

CLEVELAND.

Special Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

CLEVELAND, O., February 25.—The special meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assembled this morning in Temperance Hall. The meeting was very full, a large proportion of the divisions being represented. The meeting was called to order by Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer. After the examination of credentials, the meeting went into private session.

The delegates appeared much incensed against Mr. Wilson for his action during the recent strikes, and a resolution asking him to resign was adopted by a large majority. Thereupon Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he retired from the Convention. A resolution was also adopted to keep all the proceedings of the Convention from the press.

STATE NEWS.

SHARON elected J. K. Whitecraft Burgess.

JOHN SILL has been elected Burgess of Warren.

THE project of a glass factory in Sharon is being agitated.

JOHN M. DEITCH, Esq., has been elected Burgess of the borough of York.

CONDUCTOR SAMUEL MUSSER was killed on the railroad at Columbia last week.

THE re-union of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves will be held at Mercer on Tuesday, the 19th of May next.

THOS V. STOCKTON and his sister Maggie, of Franklin township, Washington county, were thrown out of a buggy last Friday morning, Mr. Stockton receiving severe injuries, from which he is now recovering.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Ex-Senator Patterson and the Credit Mobilier.

Reduction in the Third Auditors' Office Impossible.

Message from the President on the Centennial Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1874.

Ex-Senator Patterson and the Credit Mobilier.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of New Philadelphia, is here but not for the purpose, according to his statement, of securing from the Senate a report relative to his action in connection with Credit Mobilier. He still holds that he has been placed before the country in a false light respecting Credit Mobilier transactions, but will not insist upon any vindication through the Senate.

Reduction in the Third Auditor's Office Impossible.

Third Auditor Rutherford has written the Secretary of the Treasury stating that he deems it his duty to inform him that it will be impossible for him to keep the work of the office up in the event his force is reduced by the dismissal of twenty-six clerks, and that he would be obliged to suspend work wholly or partially in several divisions of the office. There were thirty-five discharged from the Third Auditor's force last year and ten the year previous. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1874.

Location of Military Land Warrants.

Senator Wright's bill referring to the location of military land warrants directs the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of public lands entered by the location of military scrip and land warrants in the State of Iowa and other States, whose enabling acts of admission into the Union contain a stipulation for the payment of five per cent. on the sales of public lands therein. The bill then makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to all such States five per centum on the amount of said locations, estimating them at one dollar per acre, providing that said sums shall be paid in five annual instalments, and that allowance shall be made for all lands on which said five per centum has been made.

Message from the President of the Centennial Exposition.

The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in the way of recommendation. There have now been international exhibitions held by three of the great powers of Europe. It seems fit that the one hundredth anniversary of our independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune and honor, by the lowest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Such can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts from the exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many-fold by the commingling of people from all sections of our own country by bringing together people of different nationalities, by bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science and civilization. The selection of a sight for the exposition seems to me appropriate from the fact that one hundred years before the date fixed for the exposition the declaration of independence which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products and skill of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them, to the mutual advantage of all parties. Let us have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it an international character, to which our self-esteem aspires.

Signed,] U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 25, 1874.

Claims of Colored Soldiers.

The Secretary of War recently addressed a communication to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, inviting attention to a reduction in the appropriations for the collection and payment of bounties, prize money, &c., to colored soldiers, and salaries for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874. The Secretary stated that if the amount necessary to make up the reduction be not granted, the business of paying colored claimants will be paralyzed, and by the end of April, if not sooner, entirely suspended; and, further, that if the relief asked for is not granted, the time has arrived for him to give the public notice of the suspension of payments.

War Claims.

The committee of the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church asked the Senate Committee on Claims to day for compensation for churches destroyed by United States troops during the war at Arlington, Dumfries Falls, Church Village, and Fairfax Court House. They claim compensation on the ground that portions of their congregations who remained at home at those places, which were within the Union lines during the war, were constantly loyal to the Government of the United States.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1874.

Revision of the Patent Laws.

The House Committee on Patents are still at work upon a revision of the patent laws, but make but little headway, as their time is very much taken up at every meeting in hearing arguments upon extension of existing patents, the Tanner breach case having been before them longer than any other. The bill introduced by Mr. Conger, and which is understood to embody the plan of Commissioner Leggett, proposes to amend thirty sections of the existing law, some of them quite important.

The first section proposes that the office heretofore established and known as the Patent Office, shall be detached from the Department of the Interior and to made a separate department to be known as the United States Patent Office. The Commissioner favors this section and claims that the office would be much more efficient if the affairs [could] be manipulated by the Commissioner instead of as at present, and is also claimed that the magnitude of the office and its importance to the entire country warrant its creation into a separate department, with a representative in the Cabinet.

The committee on Patents is eminently a conservative one as far as radical changes are concerned, and it is quite safe to say that the Interior Department will not part company this Congress with the offspring that has grown to such magnificent proportions under its guardianship. The Committee think that the objections urged against the office by the Commissioner can all be adjusted by suitable legislation.

The next section of the new bill provides for the appointment of the clerks, &c., among which is a financial clerk, and a subsequent section provides that said financial clerk, also the Commissioner and Chief Clerk, shall give bonds with sureties to the United States Treasurer, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, &c.

This section meets with the approbation of the Committee, and will probably be adopted. Heretofore the Commissioner has been charged with the reception and custody of the funds derived from fees, &c., which are now very large, and from the very circumstance of his office could not himself attend to the matter, and has been compelled to entrust it to one of the clerks, who handles the money without bonds. While none of the funds have ever been lost, yet under the charge of less faithful men such a thing might occur, and it could only be considered a breach of trust under the present method.

Another section provides that the Commissioner may deposit with the institutions of learning, who will take proper care of them, such of the rejected models as he shall not think necessary to retain in the office.

This the Commissioner has been doing for three or four years past, and this section will only legalize the existing practice. The models thus loaned out are still technically in the custody of the Commissioner now, and can be called in at any time, but should loss or accident occur without some sanction of law for the practice the Commissioner might not so easily be relieved of the responsibility for such loss.

The committee have also revised some slight matters connected with the copy right laws; for instance, the law says that a copy of such book, map, picture, &c., as is desired to obtain a copy right for shall be sent by mail, &c.

Mr. Spofford puts a strict construction upon the law, and if such an article comes hereby express he will not receive it. This and other similar matters will be remedied.

Another amendment provides that all the regulations which apply to trade marks shall apply to designs, and prints of labels not intended to be used as trade marks, &c. Very many of the thirty amendments will probably be adopted, as they are of minor importance, but seem necessary to the more complete working of the department.

The committee also have before them Mr. Sayler's bill, which is creating some comment and much thought on account of its entirely new feature of allowing any person to manufacture any patented article by paying a royalty to the patentee. The subject of an infringement court or Board of Examiners, who shall decide upon infringements, is also before the committee, and the entire subject will be thoroughly considered and such revision and changes made as may be thought to be best to further the interests of both the inventors and the people who use patented articles.

The Indian Peace Commission.

Robert Campbell, one of the Board of Indian Commissioners, generally known as the Indian Peace Commission, now in this city, though at present a fine, old grey haired gentleman, and a wealthy retired Indian trader, since half a century ago figured as largely, if not more extensively, than any other man in the Indian fur trade in the United States, and in adventures with the Indian tribes in and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Going from St. Louis as early as 1826, beyond the Rocky Mountains, then an almost impassable barrier between the United States and the wild western territory, he joined Captain William Sublette, a game man from Kentucky, in the fur trade. The history of both these partners is full of wild adventure in connection with that of their employes, Fitzpatrick, Bridger (for whom Fort Bridger was named), and others of their wild bands of hunters. In 1830 the association, of which Mr. Campbell was chief, took the name of Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and was a formidable rival of the late John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. Fort Laramie and other forts then in the wilds were built by Mr. Campbell. Some of the most exciting battles with the Indians and other adventures given by Washington Irving are those in which Robert Campbell is the principal figure. A noted battle in which he and his friend Sublette were the most daring fighters, at the commencement of which each made his will to the other in soldier like style, and appointing each the executor of the other in case of death, and at the end of which Sublette was carried off the field on Campbell's back, wounded, is that of Pierre's Hole, given in Irving's Brownville. Those from St. Louis, unused to Indian fights, were kept in camp, but Campbell and Sublette,—with discarded coats and sleeves rolled up, and armed with rifles and pistols, mounted horses and were the first to dash into the battle—which they soon won after a bloody struggle. The late wealthy and well known ex Indian trader, Col. C. Fallam, of St. Louis, was one of the warlike leaders in these western adventures. So was an equally brave but less honorable white man named Rose, an outlaw and vagabond, Sublette's interpreter, who distinguished himself in repeated actions against the Blackfeet, in one instance volunteering to lead in a charge, in which he killed five, from which he received the name of Che-Ku-Kants, or "the man who killed five." Probably the most interesting adventure related of Robert Campbell by Irving is one that occurred to him at the tent of the Chief Arapoath, in a Crow village, where he had a large quantity of furs, which were restored to him after being plundered, and which taught Campbell the true character of Indians. He has always since maintained that they were not so black as painted. "Trust to the Crow Indians' honor," said he to Irving, "and you are safe. Trust to his honesty, and he will steal the hair off your head." For many years past, before retiring, Mr. Campbell did the great bulk of the Buffalo-robe business of the nation at St. Louis. He is noted for his hospitality, and for his princely entertainments given to President Grant and other distinguished visitors to the honored city of his home.

The Mennonites.

The bill in relation to the Mennonites has been drawn up and is in the hands of J. Herr Smith, who will introduce it this week. The matter has been laid before the President, Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the Land Office, all of whom approve of the project and are desirous of aiding this class of emigrations, and everything will be done for them consistent with existing laws and regulations of the Land Office.

The entire object is to prevent this class of settlers from being imposed upon by land speculators, and the machinery of the bill will be prepared and so arranged that the locality of the lands selected will be unknown outside of the Land Office, so that when the Mennonites are ready to occupy the land they will plump down the land warrant at once and take possession. It is asserted that no better farmers or more industrious people exist than the Mennonites, and for obedience to the laws and peaceful citizenship they are unequaled.

Baez and San Domingo.

Buenanentura Baez, who has been President of the little neighboring San Dominican Republic for a quarter of a century, except when banished, as at present, for a short time, has not yet received all that attention since his appearance at Washington that so distinguished a personage and friend of the United States deserves. The Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, President of the late Commission of Inquiry to Santo Domingo, has called on Baez at Willard's, accompanied by Judge A. Burton, the Secretary, and Spanish interpreter of said Commission; but the ex-President was not in, having been taken to the Capitol by some of his friends on the Last night Mr. Wade, Frederick Douglass, and the Committee of Foreign Affairs of both houses, led by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, called to pay their respects to him, accompanied by Mr. Fox, and the conversation was cordial, unrestrained, the ex-President expressing a deep regret that the American people had rejected the offer of the annexation of Dominica to the United States, and the interests and destiny of the two people were identical. Mr. Baez has some apprehension as to the future of the island, for the Haytians, under the lead of renegade Dominicans, are constantly harassing the Dominicans, murdering and robbing on the borders, while it (the island) has always been coveted by, and an object of, contention between European powers. President Baez is about sixty years of age, of frank and pleasing address, well educated, and has been much in European and some in American society, and is quite cosmopolitan in his taste and manners, and is of varied experience as a soldier, statesman, and diplomatist. He is well informed as to the United States, and is an ardent admirer of our people and of our institutions. The gentleman, after expressing their hearty well wishes, withdrew, favorably impressed by the candor, suavity of manner, intelligence and directness of the President.

The presence of so many of the gentlemen connected with the Santo Domingo Commission, who went on the Tennessee three years ago on an exploring expedition to the island, simultaneously with ex-President Baez, may be quite significant, and possibly "means business."

The Present Louisiana Government.

Dr. Thomas Gattman, of New York City, who for forty years was a resident of Donaldsonville, La., interviewed President Grant yesterday, and though always a Democratic partisan, advised against disturbing further the present Government of Louisiana.

The St. Louis Public Buildings.

The public buildings being erected at St. Louis by the Government, for which $1,800,000 have already practically been appropriated, and which will require about $4,000,000 in all to construct, will probably not be allowed to stop, but will receive some further aid before this session closes. So think St. Louis Congressmen at least. The present appropriation will be exhausted before the close of the year. DIAMOND.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1874.

Incendiary Communists.

A police spy reports the number of Communists at three hundred, and says that the German and Irish organizations are uniting with the Frenchmen. At a recent meeting the Chairman said: "It is not only work we want; it is also liberty, and the abolition of high salaries and monopolizations. We want the heads of some of the thieves who are now stealing the funds of the city. We want their heads and we shall have them. We want to make them suffer for what we are now suffering. There is no justice in New York city. We will take justice into our hands and administer it with rifles and bayonets. We have arms all ready. We will find petroleum and use it as we did in Paris. Our German, American and Irish brothers will help us, and we will help them."

The Harlem Railway Co. Censured.

The coroner's jury in the case of Robert E. Laurity, a well known artist, who was killed by a collision in the tunnel of the Harlem Railroad, on January 21st, to day rendered the following verdict: "Said collision would not have happened if a proper system of signals had been inaugurated by the Harlem Railroad Company, that the instructions given the watchmen are not explicit enough, and that it is criminal neglect to allow two trains on the same track to enter without having ascertained if the first train had left the tunnel." The papers will be sent to the District Attorney.

A Victim of Jealousy.

This afternoon policeman John Doyle, of the Fifteenth precinct, shot and instantly killed Miss Lamier, of No. 83 South Fifth avenue, with whom he had been in company for some time. It is said the officer was insanely jealous of the young lady, and to day, after getting very drunk, went to her residence and engaged in a quarrel, during which he drew a revolver and shot her through the head. The murderer was arrested and locked up.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

At the regular sale of Scranton coal to-day, 120,000 tons were sold at the following prices, showing a decrease from the sales last week: Steamboat, $4.50@4.55; grate, $4.50@4.55; egg, $4.72½@4.75; stove, $5.17½@5.20; chestnut, $4.17½@4.20.

DELAWARE.

Prisoners Rescued from the New Castle Jail.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., February 25.—About one o'clock this morning Israel Rodings, night warden of the jail, hearing a slight noise in the yard, opened a door, when he was immediately seized by a gang of men, who gagged, handcuffed and bound him, and then threw him into the coal hole. The gang went to the cell in which E. Frazier was confined, under a life sentence for killing one Allison, and taking him out, they all escaped by scaling the walls by means of ladders brought with them. Big Frank, who was whipped a short time ago in the prison, was one of the gang.

Later.—In addition to Frazier, the bank burglars Lawton, Haribut, Carter and Hope, each under sentence of ten years' imprisonment, were rescued by the gang that overpowered the warden of the jail last night. Their cells were entered by means of a jack-screw used on windows. There were about twelve or fifteen engaged in the rescue, and they are supposed to have come by a tug from Philadelphia.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—The steamships City of New York, Herman and America, from New York, have arrived out.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Course of Legislation.

Making Progress Slowly—The Bills Considered Yesterday—The College Tax Debated—A Pittsburgh Bill Voted Down—The 'Reunion' The Aggravating Salary Question —Temperance.

Special to the Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 25.

SENATE.

"Legal Holidays."

Mr. ALBRIGHT read in place a bill providing that when legal holidays occur on Sunday, notes due that day may be protested on the Saturday preceding or the Monday following.

Suits for Wages.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, an act to prevent stay of execution in suits for wages when the amount was under $150.

Mr. HUMPHREYS also called up the act limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed. The bill was put on its third reading and finally passed.

Also, the bill for the division of the Eighth Normal School District.

The bill provides that the Eighth Normal School District shall consist of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Potter and Cameron, and the counties of Jefferson, Clarion, Forest, Mercer and McKean shall constitute the Thirteenth District.

"Paying the Piper."

Mr. RUTAN, a petition from the Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention, for an appropriation of $9,025 to pay the expenses of canvassing Philadelphia for the vote on the new Constitution.

The bill fixing the compensation of members of the Legislature was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.

Mr. NEWMYER called up the bill authorizing contracts for supplies, and it passed to a second reading. The bill requires an advertisement for proposals at every session, for furnishing all kinds of supplies needed, fuel, stationery, furniture, &c.

Mr. HAYS called up the bill regulating the collection of taxes, which went over under the rules on first reading.

Mr. CHERRY the bill for the election of Lieutenant Governor, which was similarly disposed of.

Also, the bill regulating the increase of incorporate indebtedness, which passed first reading.

The principal feature of this bill is that it gives the people a chance to vote on the matter.

The College Taxation.

Mr. MYER offered a resolution that the Assembly hear the college Presidents on the question of taxation. Agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence, the bill for a change of corpus. Passed first reading.

A number of appropriation bills which have already been reported, passed first reading.

No Instructions to Congress.

The resolution instructing our Congressional delegates to vote for the military bill, now before Congress, was called up.

Mr. MYER thought they knew what they were about in Washington, and could take care of themselves.

This seemed to be the general impression, and the resolution was voted down.

The "Scraper" Job.

The bill authorizing County Commissioners to purchase certain kinds of machinery for agricultural and road purposes was taken up, and was put down very suddenly. This is the Van Voorhis Road Scraper bill, of which I gave an account several weeks ago, when it was first introduced. It has been killed.

Mr. ALLISON called up the bill requiring railroad companies to put safeguards at crossings.

Mr. WOLF, the bill giving a bounty on fox scalps.

Both bills went over under the rules.

"Election Expenses."

Mr. GERWIG called up the bill in reference to election expenses: "that no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination or election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the Judiciary, or to any State or county office in the Commonwealth, shall be allowed to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election, or appointment, except for his tickets, and distributing the same, for publishing his card, for printing circulars, and for circulating the same."

The other sections of the bill put the penalty at not more than $500 and imprisonment not more than two years, and require the person elected to take the iron clad oath.

The bill passed to second reading.

Feathery Flakes.

We are having another old fashioned snow storm here to-day, and traveling is considerably impeded.

The State Printer.

Ex-State Printer Singerly will have another chance, as the vote on the bill introduced for his relief has been reconsidered, and action postponed for the present.

The Salaries

What with a discussion of their own pay and the pay for the judges, our legislators have their hands full on the compensation question. It looks now as though the salaries for the members would be fixed at ten dollars per diem, when the sessions exceed ninety days—the compensation not to run longer than fifty days in any event.

Voices for the Colleges.

The meeting in the interest of the colleges, was held to-night in the hall of the Senate, and was fairly attended. Addresses were made by the Presidents of some of the leading colleges in the State. Among those who participated were Dr. Geo. L. Woods, Chancellor of your Western University, and Prof. Geo. P. Hays of Washington & Jefferson College. Some of the speeches were very able and certainly brought forward every argument, that could be adduced in favor of the colleges, but still I don't think our Legislators are yet thoroughly convinced, though perhaps, the colleges will secure better terms than might otherwise have been the case.

"Auld Lang Syne."

All the preparations have been made for the Legislative Reunion, which takes place to-morrow, and a bustle of the arrangements has created quite an interest in the affair. A roll of names has been prepared, which numbers, former legislators, whose ages range all the way down from the nineties to the fifties—the oldest being put down at 95. The list embraces the following from Allegheny: 1845, Thos. J. Bigham, Representative; 1828, N. P. Fetterman, Representative; 1845, Alexander Hlands, Representative; 1825, Wm. G. Hawkins, State Senator; 1844, J. R. Kerr, Representative; 1842, John Murray, Representative; 1838, Samuel A. Purviance, Representative; 1848, Marshall Swartzweider, Representative; 1847, John M. Sullivan, legislative clerk; 1842, Daniel L. Sherwood, Representative.

The programme, as I previously reported, will be observed. A chairman has not yet been selected, but this honor will fall to the oldest ex Speaker. The chief feature of the occasion will be the banquet in the evening at the "Kirkwood."

The Temperance War.

Thursday evening the Committee on Vice and Immorality will hold a meeting in the Hall of the House, to hear arguments in reference to "Local Option." This promises to be a meeting of considerable importance, as the Legislature has been pretty well wakened up on the matter by the petitions from either side. A delegation from your Temperance Alliance will participate in the discussion. ARCTIC.

LOUISVILLE.

The Steamer Belfast Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—The large stern-wheel steamer Belfast, belonging to the Belfast Transportation Company, became unmanageable while ascending the falls late last night, drift wood interfering with the working of the rudder, and struck a hidden obstruction, breaking in the side of her hull just forward of the boiler. She was run on a neighboring bar and rapidly settled, sliding off the bar just before going down. This afternoon the cabin at the stern separated, and the boat will probably go to pieces before the river begins to fall. She now lies in forty feet of water at the stern and twenty-five at the bow. The officers and crew escaped, one roustabout only being injured by a falling spar. All the books, papers and money were saved. The Belfast had five hundred tons of pig iron, two hundred tons of shipstuff and one hundred tons of miscellaneous freight on board. The boat was insured in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices for $22,000, and valued at $40,000. The freight list was insured for $2,500.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, February 25.—In the House this morning, the House bill authorizing County Commissioners to compel persons who are sent to jail for non payment of fines and costs assessed against them to perform manual labor at $1.58 per day was passed. Bills were introduced for the protection of livery stable keepers, and to make it a penal offence to allow domestic animals in enclosures of railroads, or to place any obstruction on railroad tracks.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

PITTSBURGH WATER PIPES.

A Good Word for Our Manufacturers.

What Engineer W. Milnor Roberts Says About the Work Turned Out at Smith's Foundry.

In his lengthy and able report to the Finance Committee, Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, the well-known engineer, has this to say about a prominent branch of our Pittsburgh manufacturers:

I have examined the method of manufacturing, inspecting and testing the pipes made by contract at Mr. Wm. Smith's foundry, in Pittsburgh. So far as I can judge, the pipes appear to have been manufactured of good iron, and with proper care, and the city has had its own inspector to examine and test each pipe. The test is a severe one, being a water pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. A number of pipes which exhibited no sign of rupture at 280 pounds pressure, burst before the indicator showed a pressure of 300 pounds. The pipes are all classed and numbered, and the class and number and date of the year, with the manufacturer's initials, are cast on the pipe. Each pipe is weighed, and a record kept of its class, number and weight painted on it. No pipes are received the weight of which is over three per cent. below the specified weight for the twelve inch and upward, or more than four per cent. below for the six, eight and ten inch pipes, and no excess of weight above the average beyond the said per centage is paid for. The straight pipes are cast in dry sand molds, in a vertical position. After passing a hammer inspection they are cleaned and then thoroughly coated inside and outside with cold pitch varnish, according to Dr. Angus Smith's process, each casting being previously heated to a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The contract for the manufacture and delivery of the pipes is very carefully drawn, so that all castings appear to be provided for to insure perfect castings. The contract is dated December 31, 1872. The delivery to commence March 1st, 1872, to be completed June 1st, 1874. The contract is for the following pipes.

Tons.	Size.	Class.	Price per ton.
264	36 inch	A	$83 00
1,248	36 inch	B	83 00
6,134	36 inch	C	83 00
445	30 inch	A	83 00
436	30 inch	B	83 25
219	30 inch	C	83 25
130	20 inch	C	83 50
873	20 inch	C	83 50
689	8 inch	A, B, & C	83 50
520	6 inch	A, B, & C	83 50

400 tons special castings, $110.00. In all eleven thousand and fifty-eight tons of regular and three hundred tons of special castings. The prices are per ton of 2,000 pounds. At the above prices and quantities the contract would amount to $952,108.75. Payments to be made monthly on the certificates of the Engineer. Ten per cent. to be reserved until the fulfilment of the contract. In the contract and specifications, in the inspection and castings, in the recording of the pipes manufactured, in the record of their delivery on the streets where they are to be laid, and in the record of the laying, all proper and intelligent care seems to have been exercised to protect the interests of the city and to guard against different over payments to the contractor at any stage of the work. It was intimated to me by several persons that I could only know that pipes of certain size and quality had been laid at any particular place by digging down to them and examining them. I am desirous that nothing could be learned in that way, respecting the quality of the pipes, and I have every reason to feel satisfied that our examination of the records of the Inspector at the manufactory, and in the Engineer's office, of the pipes in their different stages of manufacture, testing, delivering and laying, conveys sufficient reliable information to enable me to judge whether there has been any material error in the estimates, either inadvertantly or intentionally. The only material error or omission that came under my notice, was one discovered by the Engineer himself. It was a clerical error by the omission of 47.29 tons of pipes in the current monthly estimates, but it was against the contractor, and not in his favor. The amount was $4,050.40. It was of such a nature that it must surely have been rectified before a final settlement. The contractor, of course, had a right to complain of such an error. Had I been the engineer I would make a final estimate of the amount and value of the work done by Mr. Smith, I might have devoted much more time to this branch of the investigation, but no such duty was called for, and I have only made such examinations as seemed proper to afford a complete insight into the system, from which I could judge reasonably well, whether a fair or unfair method was used, whether there was any system, or want of system, and whether the city was justly dealt with. It is due to all the parties interested to say that under the contract the system of manufacture, inspection, testing, delivering and estimating current monthly estimates is good, and there appears to be no reason to think that it has not been fairly maintained for the rights and interests of both parties to the contract. When a final estimate of the manufacture and delivery of the pipes shall be called for, it will not be difficult to ensure a correct return of the total amount within a very small fraction of possible discrepancy, and quite possible with exactness, so that the city need suffer no loss in this branch of her operations.

I have seen a large number of the pipes, and so far as appearance goes, I have never seen better looking pipes in any city, and I think Mr. Smith has employed his best appliances to turn out superior work, and his appliances are admirable.

Lent

is now here, and our grocer, HENRY JONES, has laid in a supply for that season consisting in part of

American Sardines,
French Sardines,
French Boneless Sardines,
Russian Sardines,
American Sardines,
Lobsters in Sauce,
Lobsters Potted,
Lobsters Pickled,
Salmon Fresh,
Salmon Spiced,
Oysters Spiced,
Oysters Cove,
Oysters Fresh,
Mackerel Mess,
Mackerel No. 1,
Mackerel Family Fat,
Mackerel Extra Fat,
California Smoked Salmon,
Smoked Halibut Strips,
Herring Roll,
Herring Strip,
Holland Herring,
Holland Roll Herring,
Codfish, Georges Bank.

Call at Central Tea House and examine goods and prices, No. 205 Wylie avenue.

Positively
To day
(Thursday)
Will be sold at
Auction,
That valuable property,
No. 87 Arch street,
Allegheny.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
47½ Federal Street,
Allegheny City.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 165 Smithfield street announces the arrival of the Inman line steamer, City of Brussels, at New York; Inman line steamer, City of New York, at Queenstown; New York Lloyd line steamer, Hermann, at Southampton; New York Lloyd line steamer, America, at Bremen.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! The only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores. Central Trading Co., 1 16 second avenue, sole manufacturers.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

MEETINGS.

☞ ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING of the UNITED STATES BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Library Institute Hall, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street, TUESDAY EVENING, February 24, 1874, for the purpose of nominating officers to be voted for TUESDAY, March 10, to serve for the ensuing year.

J. M. GAZZAM, President.
J. H. WHITE, Secretary. fe21:y23

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First avenue,
PITTSBURGH, February 14, 1874.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, to elect a Board of Directors and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, March 2d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WM. LOEFFLER,
fe16:y11 Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

☞ TURNPIKE ELECTION.—ON MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., a meeting of the Stockholders of the GREENSBURG & PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY will be held at the Central Toll House, Turtle Creek Hill, for the purpose of electing three (3) Managers and two (2) Auditors to serve for the ensuing year. R. H. NEGLEY,
fe13:s26-d28,27,28-8 Treasurer.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY,
PITT

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,

Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

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OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

ONE of Disraeli's appointees, W. H. Smith, Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, was once a London newsboy.

THE Judiciary salary bill seems to occasion much wrangling in the House, and it is hard to determine just what the economical members wish to do. They do not show a disposition to allow our Judges more than $5,000 salary—which is the worst kind of economy.

OUR EDITORIAL, on "Party Fealty," seems to have been misconstrued by some. It was intended to be general, and an explanation, but not an endorsement of, the motives of those who bolt regular nominations, at times. We do not wish to be understood as having alluded especially to the Allegheny election.

WHAT is a blessing to one is a curse to another. The oil producers and refiners have thought it wise to stop production for a time, as a means of increasing the price of oil; whereat the Philadelphia journals think the export trade of their city will be injured. Our neighbors should bear in mind that the increase in price represents the greatest good to the greatest number, and should be happy and content.

NEW JERSEY claims to have been the first State in the Union to make a formal declaration of independence of British rule. A constitution was adopted by the Provincial Congress of that State, at Burlington, July 2, 1776,—two days in advance of the Declaration of Independence. The State had only the Constitution then adopted up to 1844, when its present organic law was framed. It may be said, in this connection, that Governor Parker, of that State, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Centennial, and the New Jersey Legislature has a bill before it, which has already passed the Senate, contributing nobly to the enterprise.

THE re-union of those who served as members of the Legislature prior to 1850, takes place to-day in Harrisburg. The gentlemen who will thus convene represent, names honored in the State and nation. Those from Allegheny county now living comprise Thomas J. Bigham, N. P. Fetterman, Alexander Hilands, Wm. G. Hawkins, J. R. Kerr, John Murray, Samuel A. Purviance, Marshall Swartzwelder, John M. Sullivan, and David L. Sherwood. The reminiscences that will be revived, the speeches made, and the various exercises of the occasion, will make it interesting and memorable. The reunion will close with a banquet at the Kirkwood House, at which ex-Governors Pollock and Curtin and Governor Hartranft will be present as invited guests.

THE letter we published yesterday from a correspondent traveling in Ohio, giving his observations of the temperance movement in progress there, has its cheerful and its sombre side. The intensity, zeal, and evident sincerity of ladies who in wintry weather, engage in religious exercises in front of liquor saloons, is beyond doubt worthy of high praise. Yet we doubt its wisdom, considered with reference to wealth and permanency of effect. It involves extreme exposure, endangering the lungs, and serving to invite severe and dangerous illness. The exact grade of wisdom displayed in the business management of the enterprise we do not know, but the employment of reformed inebriates at high figures is doubtful at the best. We incline to think that the new movement, once free from the extravagance that now characterizes it, will develop strength and success. It will drop off some of its objectionable features, and settle down into systematic movement that may be more permanently influential in securing the object aimed at.

COMMERCE AND POPULATION.

The New York *Bulletin* gives some figures of the world's commerce, comparing 1855 with 1872, but we are not sufficiently confident of the correctness of the figures to publish them in detail. They show that, as between England, France and this country, the highest ratio of increase is with England and the United States. In 1855 Great Britain had a total commerce of $1,342,000,000 as against $3,043,000,000 in 1872. Ours, in 1855, was $536,700,000, and in 1872 $1,164,000,000. The percentage of increase in France was about ninety-five per cent. Italy increased during the same time from $161,000,000 to $518,000,000. We have greatly exceeded the several powers named in the increase of population within the years mentioned. Great Britain advanced from 27,620,000 to 32,000,000; France from 35,750,000 to 36,100,000; Italy from 18,850,000 to 27,000,000, while the United States advanced from 27,000,000 to 40,000,000. These figures show that as regards growth in material wealth, the United States has led the world, and has before it the brightest prospects for the future.

SPRING PROSPECTS.

Spring draws near, with fluctuating reports as to the prospects of current trade. Generally speaking, we think an active business is anticipated, although in several parts of the country this activity has not really developed, to any appreciable extent, as yet. New York, Philadelphia and Chicago tell the same story—trade quiet and but little immediate prospect of heavy dealings. But we notice that New York merchants are importing largely, and at Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere preparations are being made in anticipation of an unusual Spring trade. Much depends on Congress—not so much the kind of legislation it will give, as that it will do something that will dispose of all doubt as to its policy. The uncertainty as to what that body will do is the paralyzing influence. If it did nothing, and would put matters in such shape that this could be relied on in its policy, trade would spring up. There is money enough in the country for the Spring trade; it is in the Fall that the pinch comes. Hence, if the financial policy of Congress is determined within three weeks, we will have an active Spring in regular trade. If the development of this policy is delayed beyond that time, the trade of the country will be delayed and its amount lessened.

We do not think these things will have an appreciable influence on manufactures peculiar to Pittsburgh. Already the notes of preparation for Spring trade are apparent everywhere, through our city, and all are in full earnest, expecting a stirring market. Salesmen are ranging over the West in quest of orders, and manufactories that have been quiet are in full activity, preparing the material with which to fill orders. It is believed that the stock of iron and glass in the country is quite small, and that orders must be abundant for these, in their various forms of manufacture, however good or bad the general trade of the country may be. We hear of orders to a considerable amount being received already, and these will be multiplied and increased. Altogether, the prospects of trade, in the Spring, may be spoken of generally, as flattering.

SAFETY OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

A VERY proper project has been started, looking to the safety of vessels, particularly steamers, traversing the ocean. It consists in having all those which go eastward pursue a given line or track, and those coming westward, a certain other track. Thus they would not meet each other, and the danger of collisions would be entirely avoided. In making the eastward voyage, it is claimed that by keeping a nearly "due easterly course after leaving Sandy Hook, until crossing the meridian of Cape Race, she runs in the swiftest or axial band of the Gulf Stream extension, and gets the maximum advantage of the impelling force, which, it is supposed, assists her or increases her speed from twenty to twenty-five miles a day. This saving of time during the eastward voyage would of itself well nigh, if not fully, compensate for abandoning the more northerly or great circle route, where the current is of little or no help." In coming westward, a more southerly route,—the one followed by the Cunard vessels, is laid down. Among the advantages of this plan, aside from that of avoiding collisions, is that of being in the way of succor. In a short time there will be on an average, three steamers a day from both sides of the Atlantic. If by international regulation, or, what, if possible, is better still, by concert among the companies, fixed routes to and fro can be agreed upon, not only will the chances of collision be greatly diminished, but a steamer disabled at sea would be almost sure of succor in the course of a single day. No matter where she might break down, if in the lane she might justly expect a steamer to pass her every eight hours. These are important considerations and should be given effect.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The contest over the office vacated by the death of Mr. Swoope, has become animated and exciting. The several candidates have been actively canvassing their chances, and the result so far is, that the appointment is in doubt. It is understood that the appointment is controlled by Senator Scott, and he is, therefore, the object of the devoted attentions of the interested. We regret to see the struggle that is in progress. The office is one which, for dignity, character, and standing, should be filled by a person possessing the very best abilities, as a lawyer, and the very highest character, as a man. The United States District Attorneyship for Western Pennsylvania is one of the most important offices of the kind in the gift of the Government. It should seek the man—not the man it. But we regret to say that such is not the case in the present instance. A scramble that is simply disgraceful is in progress, and we hope it will end in the non-appointment of the several applicants.

The worst phase of the affair is in the persons who are in Washington pressing the claims of particular candidates. We regret that Speaker McCormick, or the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature, should join in the fray, and think that certain young politicians, who are possessed of little influence, and are distasteful to the people, and, we think, to Senator Scott as well, should not be specially heeded. If Senator Scott must have a representative from Pittsburgh, there are hundreds of citizens who can speak just as clearly, and who are possessed of quite as much influence as the Allegheny delegation. We are opposed to this entire business of obtruding,—even forcing candidates on the attention of the appointing authorities. We have no more regard for the delegation just returned than for that which has just gone to Washington.

If Senator Scott has the appointment under his control we have this advice to tender: He knows the importance of the office, and is widely acquainted with lawyers within the district. He is a lawyer himself. Let him select a man thoroughly qualified for the office, and he will do himself honor and render the party a service.

THE CASE AS IT IS.

Senator Morton hit the nail on the head when he declared Schurz' speech on the financial issue a series of exaggerations. The attempt to square our financial policy by that of European nations is unwise, for the reason that in population, development, and in all the national elements that can affect the currency, they have reached their fullest development, and have begun to decline. The nearest instance of parallel that can be found is that of France. When under a financial strain, owing to its indemnity payments, it steadily expanded its currency till the crisis was reached and passed, when the volume of currency was at once reduced. Our financial strain results from the steadily increasing area of development and improvements. The currency which during and before the war, was spread over a few States, is now extended over the vast territories of the West, opened up by the Pacific and other newly built railroads. It is also involved in new enterprises, of which the trade in petroleum is an example. Our manufactured productions have increased, and created a greater demand for currency. Until we, like the countries of Europe, have reached the limit of development, our circulating medium, be it specie or paper, must be steadily increased.

The wildest assumption of those who oppose currency increase is, that a restriction of paper issue will of itself bring about specie payments. We owe Europe $1,300,000,000, interest on which is payable in gold, at an average rate of seven per cent.—requiring $91,000,000 of gold yearly. How we can reach specie payments through contraction so long as this fact exists is more than can be seen. One of three things is absolutely certain. We must pay this $91,000,000 in gold, or we must pay it, partly in gold and partly in produce, or we must run deeper in debt to Europe, year by year. We have been doing the latter. We think that the chief question at the present, in relation to currency and specie resumption, is this:—how shall we reach a sound basis? We evidently must do it by stopping the increase of debt to Europe,—how? By selling her more than we buy from her. And this can be done by supplying ourselves with the articles we buy from her, and thus limiting foreign purchases, and by selling her our produce which she must have. The year we sell Europe $50,000,000 worth more than we buy, thus necessitating the shipment of not more than $50,000,000 of gold, we have commenced to lay a foundation for the resumption of specie payments. Until we do this, no amount of contraction will help us toward that result. It will produce general and absolute bankruptcy, but not a return to specie payments.

This country needs enough circulating medium to move easily all her industries, whatever their increase, and these will give us commercial supremacy. We were just at this point when the panic came; and the belief is entertained by some of the ablest financiers of the country that England, knowing this, produced the panic by refusing to lend, in order that our industries might be paralyzed. At all events it was a lack of this kind that started the panic. Give us enough of our currency, whose *quality* was tested by the panic, or of National Bank currency, to do the business of the country, foster its enterprises, stimulate its manufactures, move its crops, and put all its energies into activity, and within five years we will have made such inroads on our European debt by payment, that specie resumption will be in plain sight.

In saying this, however, we do not mean to intimate that we will draw gold, to any appreciable extent, from England or Europe for many years. When we sell largely more than we buy, our bonds will come back to us in settlement of balances. But, once stop the export of all the gold we produce, and we can accumulate, in a very brief period, enough of the precious metals to resume specie payments. Congress needs to legislate only with reference to stimulating the solid prosperity of the country. The laws of trade will take care of themselves, and specie payments are dependent more on these laws than on the enactments of Congress. If our National Legislature gives us laws in harmony with what may be called the natural or unwritten laws of trade, it will promote what all desire—specie payments. If it legislates out of harmony with these laws, it will do harm, but cannot possibly do good. When the country only needs enough circulating medium to develop its resources, we submit that this should be supplied. This done, and all collateral issues of specie payments, balance of trade, and the like, will take care of themselves.

LAW vs. LICENSE.

1. License violates natural law. Blackstone says: "Natural law requires that a man shall live honestly, *hurt nobody* and render to every man his due." The liquor trade hurts the drunken son, the dishonored father, the sorrow stricken mother, the broken hearted wife, and the starving children. But it is a licensed business. Archibald Blackstone says, page 36, sec. 31: "No human laws are of any validity if contrary to *natural laws*."

2. *License violates common law.* Blackstone (Sir William) says: "Common law requires that a man shall not use his property to the injury of others, and, the *consent* of the party injured is no mitigation of the offense." A case came up in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Judge Coulter said a grog shop is "a nuisance at common law." "A nuisance," in common law, "is anything that either disturbs the public peace or injures the public health."

3. The license system is a perversion and abuse of State laws.

It is described by the books to be "the acts of the Legislature correcting what is wrong, or supplying what is defective in common law."

If the matter is doubtful the ruling is in favor of the statute, but no one can doubt but that liquor selling, for a drink, is "to the injury of another," which common law forbids.

4. Licensing to sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage is to authorize that which is contrary to *the law of man's physical nature.*

During the last thirty years the composition and effects of alcohol upon the human body has undergone special investigation, by scientific men, in Great Britain, France, Germany, and in this country, and the old idea that it was nourishing has been abandoned. They state:

1. "Alcohol is not food, but poison."

2. "It acts in a feeble dose as an excitant; in a large dose as a stupifiant."

3. "It is never transformed, and never destroyed in the organism. It forms no blood, but passes off through the lungs, the skin, and the kidneys."

"Fermented and distilled liquors should never be tolerated save in exceptional cases."

THE RIGHT OF PROHIBITION

was sustained by the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice M'Lean declared that no one can claim a license to retail spirits *as a matter of right.*" Accordingly, the States of Ohio and Michigan, by their Constitution, prohibit their Legislatures from granting the privilege of licensing. Pennsylvania has enacted a Local Option Law," which gives the people an opportunity of doing away an enormous evil, which is against *all* law.

THE SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

Hon. Woodbury Davis, a judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, says: "Of our four hundred towns and cities, I am satisfied that in more than one hundred, the law prevents *any* sale of liquors *whatever* as a beverage."

Governor Dingley, in his inaugural, says: "That wherever in Maine the prohibitory law has been enforced, it has done great good."

Governor Washburne recommends the continuance in Massachusetts. Papers in favor of the liquor interest in Pennsylvania, are aiming to make the false impression that in the forty-two counties where Local Option prevails, it does no good. Let not our Legislators be deceived!

BLACKSTONE.

PRISON LIFE.

The Shower Bath at the Albany Penitentiary.

Appleton's Journal publishes an account of a visit to the Albany Penitentiary, from which the following is taken:

The guide was the head keeper—or, in other words, the real jailor. Perhaps it would be impossible to find a man better fitted for his work than he.

His heart dwelt upon long-term men. He liked skillful forgers, desperate burglars, those who committed murders and came in for life. They were the ones upon whom he depended for the production of $20,000 annual profit. He leaned decidedly toward the shower-bath as a mode of punishment, for it never hurt any one that he knew of, and it was more economic.

"Take a man," said he impressively, "and shut him up in a dark cell for breaking a rule, and you rob yourself. If he is obstinate, he will rob you; and if he is uncommonly obstinate, he will keep on robbing you. He doesn't do any work, and he won't break down, and all the time his place at the bench is empty. But now, see how the shower-bath fixes him. You strip him, put him in the box, and give him a bucketful; he yells out and agrees to behave himself at once. You dress him and lead him back to his shop, and he goes to work like a major. All the other men know what he's been through, and it scares 'em. Besides that, you save two dollars in time, and that's worth saving."

"And did the shower-bath always subdue the refractory man?"

"Alwiz?" responded he, striking a blow with his palm upon his knee, "alwiz!—though once, I remember, it did'nt fetch a fellow as I expected." He laughed and shook his head at the reminiscence.

"Well?"

"Well, he was a hard one. He'd been cutting up some monkey shines, and I took him out to give him a sousing. A bucket usually brings down the worst of 'em, but I'm blamed if this fellow so much as winked! He laffed at me. I gave him another. Nothing come of it. Then another and another. Finally, it come to be half a barrel. Still he stuck it out, and was as rosy and hearty as a pippin. I got mad and gave him the other half barrel to a lick. I was certain that I had him then; I looked in, and I'll be hanged if he wasn't laffin' worse than ever! "D'ye know where that water comes from, Mr. ——?" says he, "d'ye s'pose it comes out of the Hudson?" "I ain't certain of that," says I; "but I've got some that I do know where it comes from; s'pose we try a little?"

"All right," says he, laying back very cool; "I'll order a barrel if you'll be so kind?" Well, I whispered to a man, and he and another went off and fetched a few gallons of what I told 'em about. I give the feller a half bucket, and such a kickin' an' gaspin' and splutterin' you never heard in all your days. I opened the door and looked at him. He was as red as a turkey. Says he, "Guess you've got me this time; I'll give in." "Well," says I, "d'ye know where that water comes from?" "Comes from," says he, "I guess I do; it come out of that d—d beer barrel in the yard." Well, sir, he was as meek as a lamb ever after. And the veteran laughed at the story of his victory until the tears ran out of his eyes.

Another Kelsey Case.

A counterpart of the Kelsey tragedy has occurred in Clinton, Ind. George Leggett, a school teacher, aroused the indignation of the town by his offensive attentions to one of the girls who attended his school. She complained to her parents and to her male friends, who do not seem to have been of the most reputable sort. Leggett was threatened with rough usage, and in compliance with the advice of some of the best citizens he gave up the school and moved into an adjoining town. Still he persisted in calling upon the girl, who professed to have given him no encouragement. It is believed, however, that she did lead him on and met him secretly. One night a masked mob, supposed to have been made up of her friends, lay in wait for Leggett and caught him on his way to her house. They took him to a lonely field, tarred and feathered him, and tortured him so that he died the next day. Having done their work they went away, leaving their dying victim on the ground, where he was found the next morning. The murderers are suspected, but no arrests have been made, as their own influence and that of their relatives is very potent.

Washington—A Story for Boys.

There was once a lit-tle boy, named George Wash-ing-ton, and he was the son of a rich Vir-gin-i-a plant-er. Now his fa-ther was ve-ry fond of lit-tle George, and he bought him a his fa-ther saw it, he was ve-ry an gry, and he call-ed George to him and ask-ed him who did it, and lit-tle George look-ed right up in his fa-ther's face with-out flinch-ing and no-bly answ-ered him: "Fa-ther, I can-not tell a lie; one of the niggers did it with an axe." And George's fa-ther took him up in his arms and wept down his back, and said: "My son, I'd rath-er you should tell one hun-dred lies than chop down one of my goose-ber-ry bush-es." And lit-tle George grew up to be the Pres-i-dent of the U-ni-ted States. Lit-tle boys, if you tell lies, you may be-come Pres-i-dent, or be hanged, or go to State Pris-on or Congress, or meet some oth-er aw-ful fate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

How the Enormous Sums for State Printing Were Expended.

In compliance with a request from the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, the State Treasurer, has made a statement of the manner in which $331,000 was paid for printing in 1873. He says: "I am seeking to accomplish, in my own sphere, and by my own methods, the objects which the convention professes to desire, viz.: a more economical administration of affairs. Subjoined will be found the necessary information explaining the expenditure of the $331,945.66. The alleged fact in the resolution, to wit: that I paid out $331,000 for the printing of 1873, is not correct; $331,945.66 was paid during the year 1873, but not for the printing of that year only. The appropriation for printing for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, and ending October 31, 1873, amounted to $135,000, distributed as follows: Current printing, $50,000; permanent printing, $50,000; advertising acts, $25,000; total, $125,000. The current printing consists of the daily journals and calendars of both Houses. The permanent printing consists of the acts, reports and resolutions, and journals of each House, in regular permanent form. The Legislature in December, 1872, made an appropriation of $325,000 for permanent printing and advertising of the laws, passed by the General Assembly, as follows: For permanent printing, $250,000; advertising acts, $75,000 total, $325,000. The pertinent printing for which the above appropriation of $250,000 was made consists of the following: Five volumes of the statutes of the State, viz.: Volumes 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; 3,500 copies of the revised or general statutes; 5,000 copies Ku-klux trials; 5,000 extra reports of special joint investigating committee; two volumes Supreme Court decisions; 1,000 extra copies of reports and resolutions of the General Assembly of 1871-72, and sundry books and documents ordered by the Executive Department. The printing of the above was ordered by the previous General Assembly of 1870-71 and 1871-72, and not by the present General Assembly, which only made an appropriation to pay for the work ordered by its predecessor. I furnish also a list of the newspapers that received the $75,000 for advertising the acts. This advertisement was also ordered by the previous General Assembly. The present General Assembly, as in the former case, made the appropriation to pay for the work previously ordered, and also the sum of $25,000 to advertise the acts passed last session. I was required by law to pay the above appropriations upon the order of the Clerks of the two Houses, and did so pay to the President of the *Republican* Printing Company, and for the advertisement of the acts to the parties who presented the claims properly approved. I have no right to permit any one to inspect my vouchers, except those who are legally authorized to do so."

KOSSUTH.

Another Denial that He is Destitute.

We have already published a denial by a nephew of Louis Kossuth, residing in Iowa, that there was any truth in the story published, relative to the present destitute circumstances of Louis Kossuth. We have had additional testimony in the shape of a letter from his son to the Boston *Gazette*, wherein he says:

The whole pitiful story about my venerable father's condition, both mental and bodily, as also financial, with all the particulars of it from beginning to end, is an absurd and impudent invention. Mr. Schlesinger has never visited my father on the fourth floor of "164 Strada Nuova;" in fact, no such thing as "164 Strada Nuova" has ever existed in Turin; nor have Napoleon's and other people's portraits been seen hanging about the walls of any "squalid room" in my father's comfortable home, and Mr. Schlesinger (whether he wears spectacles or not, and whoever he may be) would experience considerable difficulty to discover such portraits in my father's house. Further, no paper bearing the name *Corriere di Torino* has ever been printed in Turin, or elsewhere; nor such laconic advertisements as Mr. Schlesinger pretends to quote have ever appeared in any paper in the world, and I am happy to state that my father has never had any occasion, nor any necessity, to give other lessons except those of distinguished patriotism and sterling integrity, for which he is not paid one franc a lesson, as Schlesinger would have it, but is paid with the veneration of those who have ever approached him. Let my noble father's friends in America rest assured that he is all right in every way, though certainly grieved about the situation of affairs in Hungary; and let Mr. Schlesinger be sure that even if he were reduced to have to teach for a living, in his vast and profound learning, my father could find something better to teach than Mr. Schlesinger's German or the dear old native tongue. Finally, I wish to give Schlesinger the satisfaction to see the miracle of Lazarus worked in full in 1874, and witness that, although he has buried me, I am alive again, and (thank God) well to do, and so is my brother. I ventured to address you these few lines, because humbugging has limits, like everything else on earth, beyond which it becomes an impudent imposture, and I fear the one I am alluding to might be used for dishonest purposes with your sympathizing countrymen, since one can hardly admit that such bold untruths as Schlesinger's story is from beginning to end, should have been written and published without any aim by "Max Schlesinger" whoever he may be.

You will oblige me by publishing these few lines.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
FRANCIS KOSSUTH,
No. 28 via Bertholet.

TURIN, 29th Jan., 1874.

"LOHENGRIN."

Letter from Madame Parepa-Rosa.

The following letter was written by Madame Parepa-Rosa to Prof. Ella, who endeavored to dissuade her from producing Wagner's "Lohengrin," which, as our readers will remember, she was to have had the honor of bringing out at Drury Lane this Spring. The work has never been sung in England, though it has often been promised. Madame Rosa intended afterward to give it in the United States:

"No. 10 WARWICK CRESCENT,
MAIDA HILL, W., Nov. 26, 1873.

"DEAR MR. ELLA: Many thanks for your kind note; but we cannot alter our plans now, and everything is working well for a creditable production of "Lohengrin." Our pride and *amour propre* are in it, and my husband is such a good hard-worker that I am sure he will succeed in this, as he has done in other very difficult tasks. You must remember we were the first to produce in America, on a traveling tour, never being more than two weeks in one place, and having the distance to travel which American towns are from one to the other, and, as I tell you, we produced 'Marriage of Figaro,' 'Oberon,' 'Deux Journees,' and played 'Don Giovanni' and 'Der Freischutz' for the first time in English. These are not light works to produce, as you know, so I really am not anxious. We will do our best—we cannot do more; and all the profession will respond, I am sure, in being interested in our efforts; and we will give other operas which will appeal to the British public. We have risked alone our hard-earned money to establish English opera in a proper way in England, so if we like to risk our reputation in bringing out 'Lohengrin,' we must have some good basis to stand on or would not do it. I will inclose your friendly letter to Carl, but he being a Prussian, I do not think he will have less pluck than I, who, being a true Briton, would never give in! With very best compliments, and hoping you will send me a programme of when and where you give the 'Lohengrin' recital, I remain, *tout a vous*,

"EUPHROSYNE PAREPA-ROSA."

NATIONAL DEBTS.

Interesting Statistical Information.

Mr. Dudley Baxter has prepared for the Statistical Society of Great Britain some interesting information, showing the growth of national debts within the last twenty-five years. The debts of civilized nations amounted in 1848 to eight and a half billions of dollars, and they now amount to nearly twenty-four billions. The increase has been ascribed to an unprecedented development of the investing spirit and the disturbances of constantly recurring great wars. Of the entire addition to the debt, nearly two-thirds has been incurred by six nations—France, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain. Of the remaining one-third, the greater part has been incurred also by six States—Turkey, Egypt, Portugal, Brazil, Peru and Mexico. Mr. Baxter divides the countries into four classes according as they have to pay low, moderate, high or excessive interest on loans. At the head of the list are England and Denmark, each of which pays only 3¼ per cent. on the market value of its stock. France and the United States are in the second class, paying moderate interest, while Greece and Honduras are the lowest on the list, Greece paying 33 per cent., and Honduras 66 per cent. The stocks of those countries paying low and moderate interest have increased nearly $800,000,000 over the price of issue, while the stocks of those paying high and excessive interest have depreciated over one billion dollars. In addition to this loss of capital to investors, there have been losses of income where the interest has not been paid only fitfully. These facts fully justify the maxim that high interest means bad security.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT is announced that the new spring bonnets will be very large.

A WOMAN was executed recently in Japan for poisoning her husband, by being torn apart by four oxen.

BERLIN has 128,993 voters on the list, but at the recent election only 43,432 votes were polled. Count Moltke only got 2,255 votes.

WILLIAM BENNETT, of Jamaica, Long Island, was fatally shot there by Charles Sprague, of Rockaway, during a quarrel about a woman.

THE Astor House lease to Carles A. Stetson's sons does not expire till May, 1875. The report, therefore, that it will cease to be a hotel after the first of May next is not true.

THE Fulton street (New York) prayer meeting has engaged in the cause of temperance in a spiritual manner, and on Tuesday prayers were offered for the "deliverance of this land from the power of rum."

THE first annual exhibition of the National Columbian Society was begun in New York on Tuesday. About five hundred pigeons, embracing very fine specimens of several breeds, are on exhibition.

AT Norristown, Pa., on Monday, while the Freeland Lodge of Good Fellows were rehearsing "Three Years in a Man Trap," Abraham L. Hunsicker, aged eighteen years, son of Rev. H. A. Hunsicker, was shot dead. The youth was personating a barkeeper.

THE Whisky war has not only reached East Tennessee, but it broke out in Andrew Johnson's town of Greenville. The praying band works away in front of the saloons from sunrise until sunset, and every man who passes is asked to sign the pledge. The ex-President will be compelled to face the music.

IT is believed by the New York *Times* that there is no question "that constant intermarriages with cousins, and the absence of that intellectual vigor which the infusion of great men's blood imparts, has its effect on men as on animals, and that the younger branches of the Rothschild family are far inferior to the elder."

THE new Brooklyn Tabernacle, which was recently dedicated, is said to be the largest Protestant Church edifice in the country. Its seating capacity is for 4,000 persons. The interior is shaped like an amphitheatre, with the floor sloping down towards the pulpit, and a gallery goes which round three sides of the building also slopes in the same way.

ON Tuesday night Mayor Otis, of San Francisco, appeared before the Board of Supervisors and offered to retire from the position of President of that body until the charge of malfeasance, made by Judge Stanley, could be investigated by the Board. The Mayor justified his acts, and said he had done no more than his duty; that Stanley's action was hasty and prompted by petty jealousy. The Board passed unanimous resolutions of confidence in Mayor Otis and Treasurer Harbut.

A SOUTHERN poet tells how a St. Louis lover gave up a match with a $50,000 heiress because she objected to smoking:

This maid as by the papers doth appear,
Whom fifty thousand dollars made so dear,
To test Kotharlo's passion simply said:
"Forego the weed before we go to wed;
For smoke take flame—I'll be that flames bright tanner;
To have your Anna give up your Havana."
But he, when thus she brought him to the scratch,
Lit his cigar, and threw away his match.

PERSONAL.

THE latest news from Andy Johnson is that he intends to run for Congress again.

PARSON BROWNLOW is opposed to mixing the white and black races in the public schools.

A MISSISSIPPI postmistress has discharged her husband from a clerkship for non-attendance to duty. She wanted no nepotism in hers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* spreads the report that Dio Lewis is a woman in disguise. Affidavits from Boston are in order.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT is the handsomest Chief Executive in the country, with the single exception, perhaps, of Governor Parker, of New Jersey.

MISS ANNIE SPANN, a servant in the National House, at Terre Haute, Ind., recently had $40,000 thrown into her lap through the death of a rich relative.

A SISTER of Congressman Creamer was received, on Tuesday, into the Catholic order of Sisters of Our Lady Mercy, by Archbishop McClosky, of New York.

MME. GROSSE, a counterfeiter and confidence woman, who was sentenced in 1872 for five year to the Penitentiary of Wisconsin, has been pardoned by the President.

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the friend of African gorillas, is in Chicago. A friend, commenting on Paul's "Midnight Sun" story, says he has once or twice seen the same night phenomenon through several glasses darkly.

A GRAND-DAUGHTER of General Harrison, once President of the United States, is teaching school at Mount Auburn, and the fact is commented upon as something extraordinary. Why the grand-daughter of a President should or should not teach school is a question that should be permitted to concern only the lady herself.

DR. EDWARD WARREN, the American surgeon who recently entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, has been made Chief Surgeon of Staff, and has been decorated with the grade of Bay, for a surgical operation by which the life of the Minister of War was saved after it had been despaired of by all the leading doctors of Cairo.

BIOGRAPHIES.

There was a rash man in Toledo,
Who swallowed one day a torpedo;
And when it went off,
The folks heard him cough
A mile and a half from Toledo.

There was a bold man in Havana,
Who behaved in a scandalous manner;
He tried to inveigle
The bald headed eagle,
And pull down the star spangled banner.

An excitable youth in Nantucket
Once cooled his hot head in a bucket;
He could not get it out,
So he still goes about
With it fast in the pail where he stuck it.

There was a small boy in Cayuga,
Who ate all his grandmother's sugar;
But she in a rage
Shut him up in a cage,
For fear of the bees in Cayuga.
—*Hearth and Home.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John M. Kelley.

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Imported Ales, Bass' English Ale, bottled by Ryan; Younger's Scotch Ale, Dublin Brown Stout, Muir & Son's Cream Ale, Hudgate's Old London Dock Gin, Hall's Malt Extract or Beer of Health, St. Croix Rum, Old Jamaica Rum, Pinnet Castillon Brandy, Pure Sherry Wine, Claret, Hock, Champagne, &c., &c., kept for Medicinal use only, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNS,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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English Bombazines,
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All the latest styles in Neck ruchings.
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Fine French Corsets.
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French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
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It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

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James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 26, 1874.

The storm of yesterday gave an air of quiet to the streets, and limited activity in business quarters. Inquiry develops that there is increasing activity in real estate, and that a good market is anticipated with the opening of Spring. The several companies which have managed large auction sales indicate a purpose to pursue a quiet policy, depending rather on private sales than on auctions.

False sovereigns, chiefly composed of platinum, says the London *Times*, are in circulation, and are not to be distinguished from the genuine coin except by the process of ringing, when the difference in sound can immediately be detected.

The city of Corry, Pa., has paid $2,100 interest on its counterfeited bonds. The counterfeit was so good that the Corry Savings Bank bought $10,000 of them, and the Mayor at first pronounced his own forged signature genuine.

Stocks were dull at lower figures, generally, yesterday.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Gold closed at	112	112⅞
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons	120¾	121⅛
6-20 1862	117⅜	117⅝
6-20 1865,	119⅜	119⅝
" 1868	120⅜	120⅝
" 1866 new.	119	119⅛
" 1867,	120¾	121
" 1868—coupons.	119⅜	119⅝
10-40's	113⅝	113⅞
10-40—coupons	113⅝	114
Currency 6's	116½	116⅝
New 5 per cents	114⅝	114⅞

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	104⅝	104⅞
Erie	48⅝	47
H. & N. E.	15	15⅛
Reading	96¾	96⅞
Do. preferred	73	73⅜
Michigan Southern	81⅝	81⅜
Do. Central	93	93⅛
North Western Common	58	57⅝
Do. preferred		74⅝
Rock Island	107	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87⅜	87⅝
Pacific Mail	42⅜	41⅝
Western Union Telegraph	76½	75⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	33	33
Union Pacific	84⅞	84⅜
Toledo & Wabash	51⅞	51⅞
Harlem	131¾	131
Chicago and Alton	106½	107
Adams Express	97	96
American Express	64¾	64¾
U. S. Express	72	72
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77	78
Canton	74	81

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Penna. Central	51¾	51¾
" " scrip	98	98
Reading	97¼	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124¾	125¾
Oil Creek	17	17¼
Lehigh Valley	60	61
A. & G. W. R. R. 7-30	92	92
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire do.	50	50½

NEW YORK, February 25, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $65,000, and the customs receipts $506,000. Money closed easy at 3 per cent. on Governments and 4 on stocks. Sterling was heavy at 483½@484 for sixty days and 486½@487 for sight. Gold ranged at 112⅝@112¾, and closed at 112⅝. The carrying rates were 2@4 to flat for borrowing. The clearings were $42,000,000. State bonds were more active than usual; Tennessees declined and Missouri sixes advanced. Governments were quiet and steady. Stocks were weak all day, with a decline of ¼@1⅝, with the lowest prices of the day at the close. The decline was most marked in Erie and Wabash. The other most active stocks were Western Union, Union Pacific and Lake Shore. The total sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 66,000 shares. The holders of Union Pacific bonds are notified that bonds must be presented with coupons for March interest attached, there being counterfeits in circulation.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120⅝; 5-20's '62, 117⅝; do. '64, 119⅝; do. '65, 120⅝; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 119¾; new 5's, 114⅝; 10-40's, 116; currency 6's, 116¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 89; do. new, 89; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 35; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 74; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75⅝; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76¾; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 41⅝; New York Central, 104⅝; Erie, 47; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 131; do. preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 97½; North-western common 57¾; do. preferred, 74½; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 45; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 50⅝; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 13; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 107; do. preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 32⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 41; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 81¼; Panama, 80½; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85; Hartford & Erie, 15½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, February 25—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000. Consols, 92¼@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 109½; do '67, 108¾; 10-40's, 104⅛; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central 95¾; Erie, 43¾; do preferred, 68¼.

PARIS, February 25.—Rentes 59 francs 5 centimes.

Railroad Freights to the West.

The latest combination to keep up the rates of Westward bound freights is beginning to waver, the competing lines having already begun to cut under the prices supposed to rule. The trunk lines are accusing each other of taking freights at prices lower than those agreed upon by the combination, but upon inquiry at the offices of the various companies it was ascertained that reduc tions had only been made in favor of large shippers who, it is said, are always able to make such contracts. These reductions in some cases amount to as much as 15 ₩ cent. upon sugar and coffees, and 25 ₩ cent on dry goods. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently made a connection between New York and Baltimore by water, and are running a line of steamers between the two points. Freight by this line is taken at even lower rates than by the trunk lines, and the company aims at doing so as it does not belong to the combination, and charges whatever rates it finds to be consistent with its own interest. These circumstances have caused the other companies to complain, and now all freight via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that reaches Baltimore by rail over the Pennsylvania Company's roads is charged the full combination rate. This active competition has been of great service to the city shippers, and by reason of it they have been able to send goods West at much lower rates than are usual at this season of the year.—*New York Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

The general merchandise markets continue moderately active, and, notwithstanding the demand for the leading commodities is restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair business in the aggregate nevertheless. Our merchants and manufacturers generally, are very confident of a good spring trade, and there is no reason apparent at this writing why their expectations should not be fully realized—we hope they will.

APPLES—Dealers all report a limited demand, as they appear to be regarded as a luxury and can be dispensed with, but the supply is light and prices remain unchanged; $2.50@3.50 ₩ brl. for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7½c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Choice navies sell at $2.35 ₩ bushel to the trade, and 2.40@2.50 in small lots.

BUTTER—Continues to come in pretty freely, but the steady demand, especially for the finer grades, there is no accumulation and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 16@18c for inferior to common; 20@24c for medium to good, and 28@34 for prime to choice.

CHEESE—The supply of Ohio Cheese in the hands of factors is said to be very much reduced, and what there is, is contracted for shipment West and South, hence we will have to depend mainly on New York for supplies during the next two or three months. Pittsburgh firm purchased some four car loads in New York City within the past week for this market. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory to the trade, at 16½@17, and in job lots at 17@17½; New York will have to bring more, as it cannot be laid down here at anywhere near these figures.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₩ brl. as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—10c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The arrivals continue meagre, stocks in consequence are very light, but the sales are true to the demand and prices remain unchanged. Apples, 8@8½c, as to quality. Peaches, 14@15 for halves.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand for fresh, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 21@22c, mostly at 21@22. Pickled hard to dispose of at any price.

FLOUR—The flour trade, so far as our market is concerned, continues quiet, while prices have not ruled as low for some weeks as for the present figures. Shipments are nominally unchanged; $7.90@8.50; red winters, $8@8.50; white, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a moderate demand for Grain, but business is by no means active and dealers generally report the market as being in an unsatisfactory condition, the margin at present values is very meagre. There is very little Wheat offering yet the mills are well supplied, and there is very fair business in the aggregate nevertheless. Our merchants and manufacturers generally, are very confident of a good spring trade, and there is no reason apparent at this writing why their expectations should not be fully realized—we hope they will.

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LATEST NEWS.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senator Sherman's Views on the Currency Question.

The Franking Privilege Discussed by the House.

A Splenetic Speech by General Butler.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions, Memorials, etc.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition of workingmen of Michigan, asking the substitution of national bank currency for legal tenders, and that such currency be made legal tender for all debts, public and private. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade for a modification of the custom laws. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify as to the quantity of land located under military warrants in certain States.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported an original joint resolution that the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, which was presented in 1834 by Lieutenant U. P. Levy, of the navy, be now formally accepted with grateful appreciation, and that the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds be directed to properly prepare and place it in the National Statuary Hall of the Capitol.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported without amendment a bill to compensate the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company for two bridges destroyed as a military necessity in 1862.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. SCHURZ thought the passage of this bill would establish a precedent of Congress interfering in matters belonging exclusively to the States. There were many other evils affecting society which needed to be inquired into. For instance, gambling was worse than intemperance. Another subject, the extravagance of the female sex in matters of dress was a great evil, and had ruined many families. How many clerks had been induced from their employers or bank officers to become defaulters in order to satisfy this love for dress? Indigestion made a man sour and unsociable, and Congress might inquire into the cause of this, or go on with inquiries until it should be found out what effects the consumption of hot soda had upon society, and establish a bureau of health and public morals. He did not desire to be understood to be trifling with temperance principles. To a certain extent he was a temperance man, and nothing was more disgusting to him than a drunken man, unless it be a drunken woman. Nothing could be more loathsome than a human being degrading himself to the level of a beast. He thought the movement of which this bill formed a part was misdirected zeal, and the gentlemen favoring it were taking hold of the wrong end of the subject. Human nature was so constituted that it needed relaxation, and could not be put down. The surest remedy was not the forcible suppression of any indulgence not morally wrong, when used moderately, but the substitution of better pleasures for bad ones. He believed if social enjoyments could be introduced among the people, wholesome social reform would be achieved and a lasting benefit be conferred upon society. He doubted the propriety of the legislation proposed by this bill, and would, therefore, vote against it.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM favored the passage of the bill.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair announced that the bill would be laid over.

Mr. WRIGHT asked if a vote could not be taken at once. If no one desired to speak, he hoped a vote would be taken.

Messrs. BAYARD and MERRIMON said they desired to submit their views on the subject.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT said the Centennial bill might involve a large appropriation before the Senate should get through with it, and he, therefore, would oppose its consideration before the regular appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER suggested to the Senator from Pennsylvania that he let his Centennial bill take its chance among other bills after the financial question had been disposed of.

Mr. CAMERON said he would not like it to take its chance, not knowing when the financial question would be ended. [Laughter.]

The Currency Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with the instructions agreed upon directing the Committee to report in favor of increasing the volume of national bank currency to four hundred million dollars.

Mr. MERRIMON argued that there was not a sufficient volume of currency in the country to meet the wants of the community.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was weary of this discussion, and hoped it would soon be ended. This measure proposed to increase the currency, but no provision was made for its distribution. On the face of all promises made by Congress and by the President, there was a deliberate proposition to add to the paper money of the country. He would ask his friends from the South how they were going to get this increased circulation. They must buy it, and what had they to buy it with?

Mr. MERRIMON said they had a cotton crop worth two hundred and seventy-five million dollars, and other productions worth over sixty millions.

Mr. SHERMAN—Yes, but your cotton crop has been sold for gold.

Mr. MERRIMON—I beg the gentleman's pardon. In my State not one-half of the crop has been moved.

Mr. SHERMAN said for every pound of cotton the South had it could get either paper or gold. There is more paper money in the country than ever before. Both political parties are pledged to do no act to carry the country away from specie payment, and did not every man see that the issue of more than forty million paper money would carry us away from specie resumption? It had been held out that to inflate the currency would help the poor, make money easy and give the laboring man plenty of work. There was never a greater deception. More money would be given the laboring man probably, but its purchasing power would be diminished. Why was it that petitions were received here from Chambers of Commerce all over the country against any increase in paper money? Because the people were against it. The cry "more paper money" came from those who had not examined the subject; but they would see their error in time. The proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina to increase the volume of national bank currency was not so bad as some of the others, but its tendency was to turn back on the pounties of the past. There were modes by which we could get back to specie payments, and he believed the Senate would accomplish a great result if it should only resist this cry of "more money." Many of the ruins caused by the panic which existed when Congress met have passed away, and a healthful tone, and the three months which have elapsed have dissipated many fears which existed then. To embark the country on a sea of more paper money now would be criminal. He would say with the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), "stand still, if we can do nothing more." But he (Sherman) would go further. That portion of the forty million reserve issued should be retired, and not be issued again, except in some great emergency, and in its use he would not be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury alone. He would go farther still, and fix some time in the future, say the first of January, when the country should redeem its broken promises, either in interest bearing bonds or gold. The people would then be prepared, and when the day came no man would care whether he held gold or bonds for his greenbacks, knowing that greenbacks were good for them upon presentation. He favored redemption in bonds because that would do away with maintaining in the Treasury a great pile of gold. The money received for bonds could be used in liquidating the public debt and still kept in circulation. He was not wedded to any theory, but wanted some step taken in the right direction. Only stand still and prevent any inflation, and one step would be gained. He believed all of the forty-four million reserve issued had been issued without authority of law, but knew there was an honest difference of opinion on the subject. The Senate ought to go back to the original proposition and vote for the bill as it came from the committee, and thus give the sections now in vast authority to organize local banks. The advantages of such banks would be great.

Senators Morton and Schurz indulged in a bitter and acrimonious discussion, chiefly relating to their war of words yesterday, but being several times called to order by the chair, at the conclusion of which

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, for the restoration to the market of certain lands in Michigan. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill to retain Rear Admiral Sands on the active list of the navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the issuing and recording of commissions to postmasters appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. He explained its object to be to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Postoffice Department. Passed.

Also, a bill to provide for a more complete organization of the State Department, creating two new offices, that of Third Assistant Secretary of State and of Solicitor to the Department of State, with salaries of $3,500 respectively, and abolishing the office of Examiner of Claims. Referred.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the steamship passenger act in regard to the publication of lists of immigrants. Passed.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. SMALL presented resolutions of the New Hampshire Press Association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly papers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication; also resolutions declaring hostility to any action that may result directly or indirectly in the restoration of the abuses of the franking privilege.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail in the county where published.

Mr. COBB (Kansas) supported the bill; first, because it was demanded by the people, and, secondly, because it was the only means of keeping the people informed of the acts of their representatives in Congress. If there was to be no opportunity for this except through the reporters for newspapers, then the source of power was in the hands of the gentlemen in the gallery, and not in the hands of the members themselves.

Mr. WOOD said he should vote against the bill, but if it were to pass, he should move an amendment to extend its application to the speeches of members and Senators.

Mr. COBURN supported the bill, and argued that the law for the abolition of the franking privilege would never have been passed if it had not been understood at the time that an arrangement would be made for the free transmission of public documents.

Mr. LAWRENCE declared himself in favor of the third section of the bill, providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers, &c., and opposed all its other provisions.

Mr. RICE advocated the bill as an educational measure, and solely on that ground.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) reviewed the history of the postal service of the country, and of the connection with it of the franking privilege. In the process of time, he said, the newspaper press took possession of the mails. Of fifty-eight and a half tons of mail matter which left the New York postoffice daily, only eight and a half tons consisted of letters and correspondence, while forty-seven and a half tons consisted of newspapers and two and a half tons of transient printed matter. He noticed in the very remarkable speech of his colleague what was claimed to be a great abuse.

A member—What colleague?

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. Dawes. He is the only one of my colleagues that makes remarkable speeches. The others are good. His are remarkable.

Here the Clerk read an extract from Mr. Dawes' speech as to the increase in the Postoffice expenditures.

Mr. BUTLER went on to state that the amount annually paid on letter postage was over twenty million dollars, and only a little over one million on newspapers, and yet Congress was called upon to relieve the newspapers of the burden. He contrasted the great abuse of franking messages and documents on the approach of Presidential elections with the greater abuse, of loading the mails with newspapers, a large portion of which consisted of advertisements of no interest outside of the place where published. He knew that the newspaper was a great educator. No man had an idea of how great an educator it was and how it educated. We heard now of murder, robbery, arson, rape, larceny and counterfeiting all over the country, and why? Because of newspapers. They publish every detail of how a murder has been and may be committed, how counterfeiting can be practiced, how banks are broken open, how safes are robbed—the very minutiæ. A man with an insane delusion about murder was taught how murder can be done safely. The last words and dying speech of a murderer were transmitted as precious information. If there was a case in court where prurient details must come out for the purpose of justice, which ought to be heard in silence, and where in the old English courts women and children were ordered to withdraw, they were all spread out in the newspapers in their most sickening and disgusting details, and yet these papers were to be sent free through the mails to educate the people and children in the ways of crime. If any Congressional committee ever framed any such document as this, he would take away not only the franking privilege from that committee, but he would take away the committee itself. Yet members were to take off their own privileges as public servants in order that the mails might be loaded down in that way. Think of it, said he, think of it, father, brothers, good citizens. Think not how much the people are educated, but how they are educated by newspapers. They say I am an enemy of newspapers. By no means. I am only an enemy of their abuses. I desire that the children of this country shall not be taught where bad books can be bought, where lewd instruments can be procured, and how to use them. I propose that the burglar shall not know the experience of every other burglar. I do not desire that a man who has got an insane mind, ready to commit murder, shall be taught exactly how it can be done, and done with safety. I do not desire that a man, when on a man on the gallows, wherein he claims that he is going from the gallows straight to Heaven, shall be repeated, so as to induce every other murderer to propose to go to Heaven by the same route. I should a little rather not do that at the expense of his government, if you please, [laughter], and therefore I have no desire to pass this bill. If a slander is charged upon one of us, we cannot reach our constituents to repeal it, while slander may be spread broadcast. Therefore, if you go on in Congress to reject an attack, the newspaper that attacks you will not publish your statement. I can give you an instance of it. I rose here the other day and stated that I had never heard a certain bill introduced by Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, affecting Judge Durell, and that the whole thing was a falsehood, and Mr. Morey got up and said that the bill would not disturb Judge Durell, and how do you suppose that newspaper to which I called the attention of the House treated that explanation? I saw in that paper the next day these words: "General Butler rose to a personal explanation, and got into a controversy on the question of veracity with Mr. Morey, of Louisiana." [Laughter.] That is all the retraction there was. That is all the explanation, and the only way I could send my remarks to a single man was to buy and send copies of the *Congressional Record*, while forty-seven tons of these lies are loaded through the mails at twenty-six cents a year, and that, somebody says, not paid.

At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks,

Mr. PACKER, who was in charge of the bill, demanded the previous question, refusing to admit any amendment except the substitute offered by Mr. Hale (New York) to repeal the law which abolishes the franking privilege.

The previous question was seconded—112 to 67.

The vote on ordering the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 126, nays 117, the Democrats almost uniformly voting in the negative.

Further action on the bill went over till to-morrow, and the House took a recess. The evening session is to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

Every Saloon in Sturgis, Mich., Suppressed.

STURGIS, February 25.—The temperance movement is triumphant. The ladies of the town, under the skilful leadership of Mrs. E. W. Pendleton, have to-day succeeded in closing every saloon and drinking establishment of all kinds, the saloon keepers having signed a contract to hereafter abstain from their business so long as they remain residents here. The druggists have also given bonds to sell only in accordance with law. It is regarded as a great success in the temperance cause, and all law-abiding and order-loving citizens are jubilant.

An Inharmonious Mass Meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., February 25.—A mass temperance meeting this morning at Town street Methodist Church, preliminary to the beginning of the actual campaign, was very largely attended. A motion to appoint a committee to confer with the General Assembly relative to the holding of a prayer meeting in the rotunda of the State House this evening was opposed by Mrs. McClellan, being chief of the order of Good Templars in Ohio, on the ground that it would interfere with the meeting at City Hall this evening, to be addressed by John Russell, of Detroit, late Prohibition candidate for Vice President, and herself. Mrs. W. T. Cogeshalle suggested that as Mr. Russell had made his appointment to speak here long before this movement was inaugurated, he might postpone his speech until another day for the sake of this movement. This created much bad blood. For a little time anything but harmony prevailed. In the midst of the confusion Dio Lewis took the chair and begged for harmony. He said this was the most discouraging feature of this great campaign he had known of. He could not consent to see the movement descend into politics. It was God's work rather than the work of politicians. He did not want to see Dr. Russell put in the way proposed, but was somewhat afraid the lecture would divide public attention.

Mr. Russell said his meeting could not be postponed, as he came here by invitation of the good Templars.

Dr. Lewis said it was clear that without a more united effort on Hoor action cannot begin here for two weeks.

All the ministers of the English congregations expressed themselves in favor of the movement.

A meeting was held at three o'clock to hear the report from the committee to interview the Legislature, and were told that the Legislature were too busy to attend any prayer meeting today. Some of the most active temperance people here express themselves as much discouraged over the event of to-day, and fear that if the prohibitionists insist on attempting to force policies into the campaign, no real good will be accomplished here.

The War in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, February 25.—There is nothing new or startling in the women's crusade, but preparations are going on. A German paper here has issued an inflammatory proclamation calling on the Germans capable of bearing arms to organize a regiment. It says the time seems to approach with giant strides when the laws, civil liberty, the rights of conscience and the domestic hearth need protection. Three thousand German citizens should ever be ready to answer the call of our authorities in defense of the laws and property. This is interpreted as an attempt to scare the women. They won't scare worth a cent.

The Movement in Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, February 25.—The State Temperance Committee to-day passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass a local prohibition law, urging the friends of temperance in the State to support all legislation in the interest of temperance, particularly a constitutional amendment which shall prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, binding the noble women of the West God speed in their crusade against rum, welcoming such a movement in this State, and congratulating the grangers who have endorsed the same.

A Riot Imminent in Piqua, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—A *Gazette* special from Piqua, Ohio, says the praying women, on entering the saloon of the City Hotel in the evening, found the barkepeer, D. Stillwell, disrobing, when they left. Men standing by told the fact on the street. A crowd gathered in front of the hotel and gave Stillwell an hour to leave. The noon keepers came to his defence, and the crowd on the street grew larger. There is danger of a riot.

One Reformer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The women's temperance movement was inaugurated here in a small way to-day by a single old lady, who went from one saloon to another on two of the streets in the West division in which the saloons are most numerous, and after politely informing the proprietor or barkeeper that she was about to pray for him, knelt in one corner and silently offered up her supplications. In the North division a number of saloon keepers have been served with a printed circular from the "Bureau of Temperance Lodge No. 3," and signed Mrs. L. A. Balentine, secretary, announcing that an association of ladies are bound together by a solemn covenant to close every saloon and hell-hole in Chicago, and will visit each saloon with prayer and singing in furtherance of this object.

FOREIGN.

Desperate Battle Between Ashantees and the British Forces.

General Wolsley Defeated.

GOLD COAST.

Battle Between the Ashantees and the British Forces.

LONDON, February 25.—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomassie, between the Ashantees and the forces under General Sir Garnet Wolsley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day, and to have closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given at nearly three hundred, including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley was said to be in need of reinforcements, which were fifteen miles off.

LONDON, February 25.—The War Office has received no report of a battle said to have occurred between Sir Garnet Wolsley's army and the Ashantees, but an unofficial, though circumstantial, dispatch has reached the Admiralty Office that a battle was fought at Agroomboa on January 31st, not Coomassie, as reported. Among the killed are Major Baird and Captain Buckle.

The *Globe* says if this news be true, a great disaster has befallen the British army, and the only course left to Sir Garnet Wolsley is to effect a safe retreat to the coast.

A special to the *Standard* says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief of the Ashantees was killed. The king has taken command of his army in person, and it was expected he would renew the attack. February 5th was the date decided upon for the storming of Coomassie by General Wolsley's forces.

LONDON, February 25.—Further details of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolsley's force and the Ashantees say that the latter fought desperately, the fight lasting from six o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. Seventeen British officers were killed or wounded. The naval brigade, one hundred and forty-five strong, lost thirty-nine men, the rifle brigade twenty-six, and the remainder in proportion. The loss sustained by the native allies is unknown, but is very heavy. The communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened. It is believed that another large force of Ashantees is approaching Coomassie from the southwest.

LONDON, February 26.—The *Standard* thinks that at the fact that the 2d day of February had been fixed upon for the attack on Coomassie indicates that the condition of the British troops is not hopeless, but at the same time sees that under the circumstances audacity gives the only chance, not merely for victory, but for saving the army.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatches say the Highlanders suffered a heavy loss in an ambush. The ground was hilly and the bush dense. General Wolsley was within fifteen miles of Coomassie.

All the London journals show in their editorials on the Ashantee news the utmost anxiety as to the result.

The *Times* and *Telegraph* attribute the failure of peace negotiations to an uncompromising determination of the British commander to enter Coomassie, and event which the King was willing to do anything to prevent.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 26, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Thursday in New England, rising barometer, northeasterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Middle and Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest winds, clearing or clear weather.

For the lake region, winds backing to southwest and southeast, with falling barometer, higher temperature and clear, followed by cloudy, weather.

For the Northwest, falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature and cloudy weather.

For the Ohio valley, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature, clear or partly clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, higher temperature, northwesterly winds and generally clear weather.

For the Western Gulf States, increasing northeasterly winds, higher temperature, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and on the Texas coast threatening weather, possibly with rain.

Cationary Signals

continue at Eastport, Portland, Boston and Woods Hole.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—River forty-four feet and rising. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—River risen one foot in the last twenty-four hours, with twenty-three feet six inches in canal and twenty-one feet six inches in Indian pass at 6 P. M., and still rising slowly. Weather clear and cold, with prospects of more snow. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans; John Kilgore, New Orleans; El Hobbs and barges, Pittsburgh; Peytona and barge, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—Coal Hill and tow, St. Louis; Nail City and tow, Wheeling; Pat Rogers, Memphis; John Kilgore, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 25.—Cloudy and cold; several inches of snow fell last night; mercury 30 to 36. River risen 2 feet; 38 feet by the iron gauge. Up—Thomas W. Means, 7 P. M.; Silverthorn, midnight; Fayette, 9 A. M; Kate Dickson, noon. Down—Grey Eagle, 4 P. M.; Arkansas, 4:30; Silverthorn, 5. Fled Cloud, 6; Mary Ament, 6—generally with good trips. Business fair.

CAIRO, February 25.—Arrived: Oakland, Pittsburgh, 3 P. M; City of Helena, St. Louis, 4; Mills, Paducah, 6; Grand Lake, New Orleans, 8. Cloud, 6; Mary Ament, 6—generally with good trips. Business fair.

CAIRO, February 25.—Arrived: Oakland, Pittsburgh, 3 P. M; City of Helena, St. Louis, 4; Mills, Paducah, 6; Grand Lake, New Orleans, 8. Departed: Oakland, New Orleans, 3 P M; Mills, South, 4; Grand Lake, New Orleans, 5. River risen 11 inches. Clear; mercury 32.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Arrived—St. Johns, Peoria; Jaina, Vicksburg; Davenport, Keokuk. Departed—Clto of Alton and Yaeger, New Orleans; C. N. Kountz, Pittsburgh; Grand Tower, Memphis. River stationary, with 9 to 10 feet to Cairo. Clear and cold, but moderating.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Clear and pleasant. River rising rapidly. Departed: Willis Hegler and Clarksville, Little Rock; Sherlock and Future City, New Orleans; Imperial, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—River falling slowly; 25 feet on the 3. Weather clearing up pleasant. Arrived—S. H. Cook, Paducah; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, February 25.—Up: Katie, Down: Shannon, Susie Silver and Ashland. Clear and cool. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—No arrivals. Departed: Louisville, Cincinnati; Glencoe, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

CHANG AND ENG.

Additional Disclosures of the Autopsy.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—The second edition of the *Medical Times* states that the autopsy of the Siamese Twins was continued on Friday last, resulting in some interesting disclosures. The commission found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood vessels, were really one body, the parenchymatous substance continuing from one to the other, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of the portal continuity is, therefore, liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found, also proceeding from Eng, so that the twins had a super pouch of peritoneal covering, besides liver tissue. The disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would in all probability have proved fatal.

Official Explanation of Vienna Awards.

In order to understand the distribution of prizes at the Vienna World's Fair, it is necessary to state that of the "Grand Prize Medals and Diplomas of Honor," there were one hundred and twenty-six of the most active temperance people here express themselves as much discouraged over the event of to-day, and fear that if the prohibitionists insist on attempting to force policies into the campaign, no real good will be accomplished here.

The War in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, February 25.—There is nothing new or startling in the women's crusade, but preparations are going on. A German paper here has issued an inflammatory proclamation calling on the Germans capable of bearing arms to organize a regiment. It says the time seems to approach with giant strides when the laws, civil liberty, rights of conscience and the domestic hearth need protection. Three thousand German citizens should ever be ready to answer the call of our authorities in defense of the laws and property. This is interpreted as an attempt to scare the women. They won't scare worth a cent.

The Movement in Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, February 25.—The State Temperance Committee to-day passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass a local prohibition law, urging the friends of temperance in the State to support all legislation in the interest of temperance, particularly a constitutional amendment which shall prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, binding the noble women of the West God speed in their crusade against rum, welcoming such a movement in this State, and congratulating the grangers who have endorsed the same.

A Riot Imminent in Piqua, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—A *Gazette* special from Piqua, Ohio, says the praying women, on entering the saloon of the City Hotel in the evening, found the barkepeer, D. Stillwell, disrobing, when they left. Men standing by told the fact on the street. A crowd gathered in front of the hotel and gave Stillwell an hour to leave. The noon keepers came to his defence, and the crowd on the street grew larger. There is danger of a riot.

One Reformer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The women's temperance movement was inaugurated here in a small way to-day by a single old lady, who went from one saloon to another on two of the streets in the West division in which the saloons are most numerous, and after politely informing the proprietor or barkeeper that she was about to pray for him, knelt in one corner and silently offered up her supplications. In the North division a number of saloon keepers have been served with a printed circular from the "Bureau of Temperance Lodge No. 3," and signed Mrs. L. A. Balentine, secretary, announcing that an association of ladies are bound together by a solemn covenant to close every saloon and hell-hole in Chicago, and will visit each saloon with prayer and singing in furtherance of this object.

HOME NEWS.

Jailed.

The parties arrested in Allegheny, Monday night for stealing iron from a manufactory in the Eighth ward, had a hearing yesterday, and were committed to jail for trial. There names are Nicholas Fisher, Wendel Helmuth, Frank Vogle and Fred. Reife.

Letters Held for Postage February 25th.

Dundore J., Iowa City, Iowa, 3; Eisenbeis J., Allegheny, Pa., 3; Foster John, Bellair, O., 3; Good Wm., Dayton, Pa., 3; Kennedy & Co., Keokuk, Iowa, 3; Metcalf Blanch, St. Martin's, O., 3; McAboy Dr. L. R., Columbus, N. C., 5; Wax Sallie E., Crestline, O., 3.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Hallman Fund.

Yesterday the regular annual distribution of the interest accrued on the Hallman fund was checked out by the Mayor's clerk and handed to the institutions designated by the Presidents of Councils, in accordance with the provisions of the bequest. The sum this year $810 was divided equally between the Home for the Destitute and the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

The Moore-"Post" Unpleasantness.

Yesterday afternoon at one o'clock was the hour appointed for the hearing in the libel suit in which W. D. Moore, Esq., is the prosecutor and the proprietors of the *Post* defendants. The parties interested assembled at Alderman Hager's office promptly, Messrs. Swartzwelder and Magee representing Mr. Moore and John H. Hampton, Esq., the "only Democratic daily." The defendants waived a hearing and entered bail in $500 each for tria', Mr. John D. Scully being bondsman.

A Bootless Attempt at Burglary.

Yesterday morning quite early, as officer Sol. Coulson was passing along Sixth street he discovered evidence of an attempted burglary at the store of J. Diamond, jeweller and optician, on the east side of the street near the bridge. The officer found an auger and several other instruments used by burglars, a jimmy near the door and an overcoat and strange to relate one of the boots of the bold burglar near by. The scoundrel had effected an entrance but had evidently been surprised in his nefarious undertaking by the policeman, and made off in time to avoid an unpleasant interview.

Caught at Last.

Yesterday afternoon officers Jones and Atkinson of the Allegheny force, had their attention called to a man who was acting disorderly on Lacock street, Allegheny, and amusing himself by insulting ladies who passed by that way. The fellow was taken in charge and proved to be one Ben Holley, a mulatto, who has been wanted by the police for the last two years. There is an old charge for larceny standing against him, which was made two years ago, but upon which he evaded arrest by keeping out of sight.

Holley spent last night in the lockup and will go to Claremont to-day for ninety days, after which the larceny charge will be renewed against him.

Clerical Change.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, late Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, East End, Pittsburgh, having gone over to the Communistic schismatics, the vestry have called to the vacant parish the Rev. Boyd Vincent, at present Rector of the "Cross and Crown" Church, at Erie, Pa. It is not known yet whether Mr. Vincent will consent to change his pastoral relations. We know that he and his parishioners are so much endeared to each other, that a separation would be mutually painful. The "Cross and Crown" was originated by Mr. Vincent, and has grown up to the stature of a vigorous, self-sustaining parish, under his administrations. The severance of such relations can be justified only by the consideration that the field of labor to which the Rector is now called is one of greater usefulness, to which in the interests of the Church at large, the lesser should yield up its favorite pastor, one in which his zeal and talents may be expected to yield a larger fruitage to the Church. We have known